The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOON—March 7th, at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, Fort, the wife of Mr. James Moon, Conductor, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STRANACK—MAHER—March 2nd, at Trinity Church, Kamathee, by the Rev. Samuel Stead, Frederick Darling Stranack, eldest son of the late Frederick William Stranack, of Stratford, Essex, to Mary Emily, younger daughter of the late Henry Maher, Esq., of Kilkenny, Ireland.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th,
„	Kurrachee	„	Bushire
„	Guadur	„	Linga
„	Muscut	„	Bunder Abbas.
„	Bunder Abbas.	„	Muscat
„	Linga	„	Guadur
„	Bushire	„	Kurrachee
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMCOMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 26th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander K. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 880 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Matthews, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry and Vingoria on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

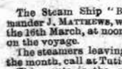
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 8
Second Class	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M and Dhurmtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRABAD to sail about 5th April.

THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DERBYSHIRE," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Derbyshire*.

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,

28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS, 22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewelery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	„	18 „ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	„	16 „ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	„	15 „ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	„	28 „ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	„	2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	„	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	„	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyota French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyota Leather Brace	„	3
Guyota West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted		4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), on WEDNESDAY the 11th March, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving Accounts showing the progress made in the liquidation of the Company's affairs.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of TWO HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th March, on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

WINDING UP.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected Goods which he has in stock as described below:—

ORGANS.—Magnificent Self-Acting Organs, also a few Hand Organs. The Self-Acting Organs play several Indian Airs, besides Orchestrial Music.

PIANOS.—Drawing Room Grand Tone Pianos by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. Solid American Walnut.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Of great variety, playing the most popular English, Foreign, and Indian Airs.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising FLOWER VASES. BOUQUET-HOLDERS. &c. &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, suitable for Travellers and the Toilette. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WALL PAPERS, and BORDERS to match, in great variety.

GOLD BEADINGS, for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH and COUNTRY-MADE TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match, also COUNTERPANES. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce.

A considerable Discount allowed to Wholesale Purchasers and Medical Practitioners.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—HAVANNA CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each. PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS in boxes of 250 each. TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS Nos. 1 and 2.

TOBACCO.—THOMAS BEAR'S LATAKIA, IMPERIAL, BIRD'S-EYE, SMOKING MIXTURE, &c.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS—

Westphalian Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese.
Prime York „	Stilton „
Wiltshire Bacon.	Cheddar „
Brunswick Sausages.	Cheshire „

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE—Just imported direct from Oporto, a consignment of excellent old PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per dozen, or Rs. 2-8 per bottle, for *cash only*.

Shortly expected best Madeira, Claret and Sherry.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expresely for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. I-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.

Atropized Gelatine Discs.

Calabarized do.

Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.

Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.

Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.

Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor D. S. KEMP & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.]

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.

5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 or Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. M. R. de QUADROS as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order be on or before the Thirty-first day of March next sent to Mr. G. WILSON, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants whose Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Jami-Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY RUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, with Testimonials, to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Surat, 1st March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, JR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Contract for the levy of duties on imports and exports of all sorts and description for the year 1868-69 i. e. from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, will be given by public competition on the 16th March 1868 at 3 P. M. at the office of the Assistant Magistrate and President Municipality, Sholapoor.

Any one desirous of taking this Contract should be in attendance there on the day and at the time indicated.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Secretary, Sholapoor Municipality.

RAMCHUNDER SAKHARAM,
Chairman, M. M. C.

M. Com.'s Office, Sholapoor, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned and other ARTICLES of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Town Custom House (in accordance with the Notice given in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th instant, and in conformity with Sections LVI. and LVII. of Act VI. of 1863) on THURSDAY the 12th proximo, consisting of Jams and Jellies, Beer, Candles, Cognac, Table Salt, Preserved Fruits, Otto of Roses, Tobacco, Bengal Goracco, Syrups, Moselle Wine, Raw Silk, China Trunks, Leather, Umbrellas, Sarries, Almonds, Red Ensinna, English Butter, Hams, Rice, Scissors, Penknives, and a variety of other articles.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required as the lots are knocked down, and the goods to be cleared within three days after the day of sale.

C. J. DAVIES,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 28th February 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „	25 „	13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „	21 „	11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „	18 „	10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „	16 „	9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „	15 „	8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... „	13 „	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... „	20 „	

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„	31 „	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„	26 „	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	31 „	17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34 „	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„	26 „	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„	36 „	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34 „	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„	26 „	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„	23 „	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

		Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„	15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15
Marsala, Virgin	„	13
Madeira, East India	„	38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

*These are protected by "Betts"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.
9th March 1868.

WANTED, Cast Iron POSTS and CORBELS, Wrought Iron GIRDERS, TRUSSES, and PLATES for flooring; also Galvanized Corrugated IRON SHEETS. Apply to MR. BAZONJEE MUNCHERJEE, Surveyor, New Sonapore Street, stating description, size, quantity, and price of each article.
Bombay, 7th March 1868.

BY recent Overland Steamer, a large selection of—
REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, of the best manufacture,
PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTED,
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS,
BRIAR WOOD PIPES,
and a variety of Smokers' requisites.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—A large selection of—
CARPET BAGS,
COURIER BAGS,
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS,
LADIES' HAND BAGS,
CANVAS CLOTHES BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE OF SALE.—Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the 20th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamers *Jhelum*, *Indus*, *Soane*, *Gogra*, and *Oobarah*, with Barges, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Stores, Fuel, and Landed Property of the above Company, on the River Indus and at Kurrachee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in Kurrachee, at the Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May 1868.
Further particulars of sale will appear in future Advertisements. FRANKLIN FOX,
Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
Oriental Inland Steam Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).
Kurrachee, 4th March 1868.

THE INDIAN, PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to conduct the following business:—
1. To receive the Account of the liquidation for the year ending 29th February 1868, and the Liquidators' Report.
2. To receive Mr. P. E. Bendir's resignation of the Office of Liquidator, and to pass a Resolution to fill up the vacancy, or such other Resolution as may be deemed advisable.
Copies of the Liquidators' Report may be obtained by Shareholders upon application at the Office, and Copies of the Statement of Accounts on and after the 23rd instant, or sooner if possible.
P. E. BENDIR, Liquidator,
Bombay, 6th March 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto honoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:
Harris's justly celebrated Harness Composition, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. Harris's Furniture Polish. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. Harris's waterproof Japan for Enamelled Leather. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. Harris's Harness Liquid. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. Harris's Military and Naval exquisite brilliant Chemical Paste, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. Harris's Ladies' Blacking, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, seal, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. Harris's Black Dye. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. Harris's Waterproof Harness Polish. Harris's Lustre Shoe Blacking and Paste. Also a few sets of fresh Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.
Just landed ex "Nelson."
A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.
In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALLEN'S NEW MAP OF INDIA, 1867, by John Walker, on rollers and varnished for office use. Rs. 45. Mounted and folded in case for travelling ... ... Rs. 39 8
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS, 1867. Price ... Rs. 6

SPEN'S INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-8 by Post 1 12

WAVERLEY NOVELS—New issue of the 48 volume edition just completed... ... ...150 0

WEBSTER'S Quarto English Dictionary, cloth, Rs. 21. Bound half russia or whole calf ... 31 8

MAUNDER'S TREASURIES, comprising History, Natural History, Geography, Science, Botany, Biography, Bible Knowledge, General Knowledge,—the complete set of nine volumes whole bound in calf 80 0

ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, New issue, the first seventeen volumes, (to be completed in 22) ...13 0

KEITH JOHNSTON'S Handy Royal Atlas—forty-five Maps, demy folio, half bound, morocco ... 39 8

SIR SIBBALD SCOTT'S History of the British Army—one hundred engravings. Two volumes. 30

HEPWORTH DIXON'S "Spiritual Wives." Two Rampart Row. volumes 21

KEITH JOHNSTON'S DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY; Physical, Descriptive Statistical, and Historical, New edition, bound half russia... 27 0

LEECH'S PICTURES FROM PUNCH. Four volumes in two, half morocco 45 0
Ditto . Ditto four volumes, boards... 30 0

TALES FROM BLACKWOOD, 12 volumes, cloth. 13 8

MARRYATT'S NOVELS, 13 volumes, cloth ... 24 0

OGILVIE'S STUDENTS' ENGLISH DICTIONARY 8 0

OGILVIE'S SCHOLARS' ENGLISH DICTIONARY 4 4

DORE'S ILLUSTRATED INFERNO of DANTE, half morocco, gilt 65 0
Beautiful Wedding Present.

TENNYSON'S POEMS, six volumes, exquisitely bound in white vellum 80 0

CHILDREN'S INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS in great variety.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOVELTIES.—THE WHEEL OF LIFE.—This apparatus produces most extraordinary and startling optical delusions, giving to simple pictures all the appearance of active life—price complete in neat box... ... ... Rs. 180
THE JAPANESE TOP AND APPARATUS, complete, with instructions 2 0
MOROCCO TABLE MATS of elegant designs, intended for the toilet, side, or drawing room table—a set consisting of 6, varying from 4 to 10 inches in diameter 5 0
PERRY'S PNEUMATIC INK BOTTLES. By the use of these a constant supply of clear limpid ink may at all times be insured.
OPERATIC STEREOGRAPHS. Attention is particularly invited to this entirely new and very beautiful series of semi-transparent Stereographs, each of which represents to the life a scene in one of the Operas, with all the effects of light and colour. The following are available:—

L'Africaine	12	scenes	Rs. 15
Robert le Diable	12	,,	,, 15
Cendrillon	12	,,	,, 15
La Biche au Bois	12	,,	,, 15
La Muette de Portici	12	,,	,, 15
Barbe Bleue	6	,,	,, 8
La Belle Helène	6	,,	,, 8
La Dame Blanche	6	,,	,, 8
Orphée Aux Enfers	6	,,	,, 8
L'Etoile du Nord	6	,,	,, 8

THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE. By a simple arrangement, the effects of day and night, light and shade are produced; the instrument is fitted with a spiral stem, turned base and extra joint for raising or depressing to accommodate the position of the examiner. Price complete, in polished mahogany Cabinet... ... ... 65 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.
This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—
"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)
Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—
The following sizes are available:—

No. 1	... ...		Rs. 20
No. 2	... ...	...	,, 28
No. 3	... ...	...	,, 38

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, is now prepared to supply the following COTTON SEEDS, for sowing during the approaching season, and at the prices affixed to each variety, as follows:—

New Orleans	(imported)	Rs. 25 per cwt.
Ditto	(Dharwar grown)	Rs. 4 Do.
Sea Island	(imported)	Rs. 25 Do.
Egyptian	(imported)	Rs. 10 Do.

These rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.
As a general average an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of Seed.
It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangement for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.
With exception of the "Dharwar New Orleans," all the abovenamed Seeds are in store at Bombay. The former variety is also now on its way to the Depot, being fresh Seed of last season's growth.
Applications should be endorsed on the Cover "REQUISITION FOR COTTON SEED," and addressed to the "COTTON COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY, care of the Senior Cotton Inspector, Bombay."
G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.
Cotton Commissioner's Office, March, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of TONNAGE by square-rigged Vessels to the following Ports, viz.—
To London.—4 boxes Ordnance Stores, about three tons by measurement more or less.
To Calcutta.—205 boxes &c. Telegraph and other Stores, about 80 tons more or less by dead-weight.
Tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock P.M. on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
The rate tendered should include the charges for stamping Bills of Lading.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 8th March 1868

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, for the supply of—
59,000 bags Puddum Pant, as per muster, each to hold 75 lbs. of grain, including the charges to pack the grain and to sew up the mouths of the bags with English twine.
59,000 bags Puddum Pant, with a seam in the middle, as per muster, each to hold 75 lbs. of grain, including the charges to pack the grain and to sew up the mouths of the bags with English twine.
The bags to be supplied in two instalments,—the first instalment to be supplied immediately on the acceptance of the tender, and the other instalment within six days from the same date.
A Cash deposit of ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the articles at the tendered rates, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of any of the articles not being supplied by the time agreed upon or being tendered not equal to the musters.
The above articles will be subject to survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 8th March 1868

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED-GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, A FIRST-CLASS BAGATELLE TABLE, GUN AND PISTOL, HILL TENT, DOG CART, PONEY, &c., AT THE ADAWLUT COURT, TANNA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Residence, the handsome and valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., of R. H. PINHEY, Esq., Judge and Session Judge of Tanna (proceeding to Europe),—the same comprising rich double Lozenge-pattern Glass ware; very handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services; best Plated Ware, consisting of Curry Dishes, a set of Tea Service in case, set of Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Stands, Bread Baskets, Toast Racks, a very handsome Trebled-branched Epergne with rich Glass Dishes, Salt Cellars, Table and Chamber Candlesticks with flowered and plain shades, Fruit Knives and Forks in mahogany case for 20 persons, best Ivory Balance Handle Table Cutlery by Mappin Brothers for 24 persons; the elegantly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, consisting of a handsome Camp Dining Table in 9 pieces for 24 persons, Circular, Card, Tea, Double, Washing and Dressing and Lady's Work Tables, Easy, Arm, and Lining Room Chairs, English Mahogany Drawing Room Chairs, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches on Chintz Lining and Springs, Teapoys, Side Board, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cuest of Drawers, handsome Iron and Blackwood large 4-post Bedsteads with Mattrass and Curtains complete, Cump Cots, Plated and Bronzed one and three Light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamps, Wall, Reading and Table Argand Lamps, Bronzed 4-Light Candlesticks with Shades, a first class English Mahogany Bagatelle Board with Reversing Legs, Balls, and Cues, a double-barrelled Gun in case by Westley Richards, a six-barrelled Revolver by Wilkinson and Son, handsome Brussels Oil and Cambay Drawing Room Carpets and Rugs, Blackwood Book Shelves, Music Stands, Blackwood and Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Flower Pots, Dispense and Godown Articles and sundries, Coir and China Matting, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One Travelling Pony Dog Cart with a Bay Pony and Harness.
One set of Plated Double Harness.
One do. of single Do.
Two Gentlemen's Saddles with Bridles, by Grant and Son.
Two Lady's Somerset Side Saddles and Bridles, by Grant and Son.
One Baba's Saddle and Bridle.
One single-poled Hill Tent with Rowty and Necessary.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his above Residence, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., of Major R. D. HASSARD, H.M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., proceeding to Europe,—the same comprising Rich Double Lozenge-pattern Glassware, with Decanters, Water Jug, &c.; a set of Rich Cut Glass Dessert Service, very handsome; White and Blue, White Green and Gold Flowered Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services; best Plated ware, such as Curry, Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Table Candlesticks with Shades, Bread Basket, and best Ivory balance handles Table Cutlery by Mappin Brothers; the carved Household Furniture consisting of a handsome Camp Dining Table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, Round, Sofa, Side, Card, Pier, Double, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Easy, Long, Arm, Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches on Springs, Teapoys, Sideboard, a large Blackwood 4-post Bedstead with Mattrass and Curtains, Chiffoniers, a large English Gown Hanging Almira with Drawers, Blackwood Gown and Clothes Presses, Bronzed Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, English Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Pictures, Books, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dipense and Godown articles, China matting and sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

One second-hand English-built 4-seated open Carriage, by Andrew of Southampton, with a pair of handsome young Grey Arab Carriage Horses, and plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previously. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1868.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION unless previously disposed of by private contract under instructions from B. F. Cama's Trustees, by Messrs BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.
On THURSDAY the 26th day of March intant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following desirable Property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing 71,790 square yards or thereabouts, upon part whereof the building known as the Elphinstone Hotel now stands, which said piece of ground forms part of the Mount Estate, and is bounded on the south-east by the Mount Road, on the south by the Victoria Road, on the west partly by a public road not as yet named and partly by land belonging to Pestonjee Jehangeerjee, on the north by land belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and on the east by, the Gorpudevee Road, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon known as the Elphinstone Hotel, with the stables, out-buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. The whole of the property will be put up as first in one lot at a price to be named at the sale, and if not sold at or above that price, will be put up in 18 different lots, particulars of which can be seen from a plan which has been made of the property, and which is lying at the Office of the Auctioneers, and will be produced at the sale. For further particulars application should be made to MR. T. F. PUNNETT, Manager for B. F. Cama's Trustees; or to MR. JOHN S. HORRELL, Solicitor; or to the AUCTIONEERS.
BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
,, Liverpool	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	.....
,, Mauritius	No business.	.....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 6	Oriental (s)	Hutcheson	Annesley Bay, Feb. 19
,, 7	Governor Higginson (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Feb. 21.
	Arradan	Krieker	Newcastle, Nov. 1.
	Canova	McNabb	Annesley Bay, Feb. 19
,, 8	M. S. Elphinsion (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Mar. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Dpstination.
Mar. 7	Delhi (s)	White	Aden and Suez.
	Benares (s)	McCollum	China.
	Sunbeam	Jordan	Aden.
,, 8	Bombay Castle (s)	Coates	Kurrachee.
	Clasmerden	Thomas	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Henry Buck*, for Rangoon.
Ship *Florence Nightingale*, for Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Rudora*, Knight, to Akyab.
Ship *Robert Boate*, Donald, to Rangoon.
Ship *Hope*, Wheeland, to Red Sea.
Ship *Heide*, Danberry, to Falmouth.
Schooner *Hameido*, Nacoda, to Coast.
Ship *Corone*, Cowdace, to Red Sea.
Ship *Windsor Castle*, Fryce, to London.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY the 9th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Pupils from Government Schools on payment of 4 annas per head.
TUESDAY the 10th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Pupils from Private and Charity Schools; on payment of 4 annas per head in the case of Children from Private Schools, and free in the case of Charity Schools.
WEDNESDAY the 11th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission to Girls' Schools on the same conditions as those stated above.
N.B.—Children must be accompanied by their Masters or other responsible persons. No Children under 8 years of age can be admitted.
MONDAY from 3 to 7 P.M. Admission Rs. 2. Children half price; or by Season Ticket. *A Band will play.*
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 6-30 P.M. Admission Re. 1. Children half price; or by Season Ticket.
THURSDAY from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Re. 1; or by Season Ticket. From 3 to 6-30 P.M. FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY. Admission Re. 1, Children half price.
FRIDAY, from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Re. 1, from 3 to 7 P.M. *Last day for a Band.* Admission Rs. 2. Children half price, or by Season Ticket.
J. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Secretary.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 7th March 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

ON the 22nd February a trial was concluded at Calcutta, which, interesting as it is to British sailors, is still more important to the masters of American merchant ships; indeed, the case is so important, that we should not be surprised if it induced the Government of the United States to lose no time in negotiating with England for establishing a reciprocity treaty between the two countries. It is a matter of surprise that the want of such a treaty should not, on many previous occasions, have given rise to the gravest inconveniences.

The outline of the particular case which is the subject of this article is as follows:—A British subject named Charles Crager was in August last shipped at Liverpool on board the American ship *Charles H. Southward* bound for Calcutta, at which port it arrived about the middle of January. By the testimony of the plaintiff himself it appeared that everything went on comfortably during the voyage, that he himself had not much fault to find with the captain, that only one boy had been placed in confinement since leaving England, and that the captain had only once shown any tendency to acts of violence, when he made a kick at a seaman, who, however, managed to get out of the way. In fact everything seems to have been most satisfactory on board the *Charles H. Southward* until her arrival in Calcutta. One day soon after reaching her destination, the greater part of the crew, the plaintiff included, asked, and obtained leave to go on shore. Presuming probably on the mild rule and easy disposition of the captain, Crager did not return till a quarter to eight the following morning, though he well knew that the crew always commenced work at half past six. He found on his return that all his comrades were already on board. This gross abuse of indulgence was not, however, noticed. A few days subsequently, Crager and another man, both obtained permission to go on shore. The other man returned at midnight, but Crager did not make his appearance till four the next morning. From the return of Crager's comrade at midnight, and what subsequently occurred, there is a fair inference, that on this occasion also, Crager outstayed his leave. Again, however, was the the offence passed over, though the captain evidently took note of it in his own mind. In the course of the same week, Crager who was evidently determined on a grievance, went to the captain and asked for his discharge, saying he was uncomfortable. The captain mildly replied "No Charles, I shall take you home in this ship;" not content with this rebuff, Crager went two days afterwards, or on the 27th January, and asked for an instalment of his wages in order to enable him to go on shore. The captain not unnaturally replied "Not until you behave as another man." Crager rejoined—"You cannot expect any more from me, unless you treat me like the rest." The captain with pardonable anger then said "Go forward, or I will kick you forward," and was met with "I can walk." Yet a quarter an hour later Crager asked for and obtained leave from the chief officer, who was probably ignorant of what had taken place, to go on shore, which leave he availed himself of. On the following morning this highly creditable specimen of the British tar was summoned together with the rest of the crew to the usual daily duties. On this, in the presence of all his comrades, Crager told the chief mate that he would not do any work till he was treated as another man. He disclaimed any intention of being insubordinate, and explained that when he spoke of not being treated as another man, he referred to the captain's threat to kick him. Unfortunately, however, he forgot that previous to any mention of kicking, he had complained that he was not treated like the rest of the crew. It was at this point that the offences against this charming British subject began, the chief mate there and then knocking him down. According to the very doubtful testimony of Crager he was knocked down by four or five severe blows in the face, kicked when he was down, pulled up and then again knocked down and kicked. Yet in spite of this severe treatment, he was unable, when asked, to show the American Consul any marks when that gentleman went on board five days after the commission of the alleged assault. To resume the thread of our narrative. The chief mate after knocking Crager down hauled him off to a small deck-house, and placing him in irons, locked him up. The deck-house, in question, according to Crager's own statement, was a store-room about eight feet square and six feet six inches high, and with no ventilation save that obtained by the door which was fastened by a chain, but kept a few inches open. Here Crager remained on bread and water from the 27th January till the 18th February, on which date he was released on the demand of the police. After rather more than a week he complained of diarrhœa and pains in his stomach, on which he was given medicine and arrowroot, and seen regularly by the doctor every day. He also had his bedding, and on complaining of the drinking water—taken from the river, and used by the rest of the crew—he was supplied from the galley. On the first Sunday after he was confined he was taken out of his cell and allowed himself unable, from weakness, to avail himself of the offer. On the fifth day after he was first imprisoned the American Consul came on board, investigated the case, and told Crager that if he would resume work he would be released, but that otherwise he must remain in confinement. Crager refused this offer from the Consul, as well as several others from the captain. The result of the trial was that the captain, Cooper, and the mate, Woodworth, were convicted of wrongful confinement, but the verdict being accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, they escaped with the comparatively light penalty of a fine of Rs. 50 and one day's simple imprisonment.

We regard the issue of this case with mixed feelings, and from several points of view: on the one hand we have but little sympathy for the worthless, discontented blackguard, who with no reason to complain of his treatment for months, and allowed every indulgence in the way of going on shore, abuses that indulgence grossly, then publicly demands his discharge in a manner calculated to excite discontent among his shipmates, and finally, because he is refused an instalment of pay, a similar request being made by no one else, positively and publicly refuses to perform his regular work. The refusal, moreover, was accompanied by great insolence, and was made in a manner calculated to excite a feeling of discontent, if not to produce actual mutiny among his comrades. For this offence he was first knocked down, getting from an abstract point of view, nothing more than he deserved—and then imprisoned. Again, with the sufferings which he underwent as a prisoner we can have but little sympathy, for it was in his power to have terminated them at any moment he chose. Again and again was he told that if he chose to fulfil his contract and resume work he should be released, and each time he refused to avail himself of the option.

Looking at the matter, however, from another point of view, we admit that we regret and blame the conduct of the captain and mate. Their excuse that they were acting legally in obeying the instructions of the American Consul cannot be admitted. The American Consul had no authority to issue such instructions, and on the part of the captain and mate the plea of ignorance was properly disallowed, for it was their business to know the state of the law as regarded their relations with the men under their command. Moreover, if, as he supposed, the American Consul had power to interfere in the matter, the mate was decidedly wrong to strike Crager, for it was not a case of general mutiny on the high seas, where self-preservation might justify extra-judicial violence, but only on an isolated act of insubordination committed in a harbour, where the law was perfectly able to protect him from any danger, and where, as he believed, a legal tribunal existed for the punishment of the offence. But there is yet another point of view from which we regard this regrettable circumstance, and that is the consideration of the manner in which it will be looked upon in America. We cannot doubt that in the present feeling of hostility towards Great Britain, the punishment of Cooper and Woodworth will give rise to much irritation. But setting that aside, there is no doubt that the relations of American masters with British seamen in British ports are in a very unsatisfactory state. As the law now stands every British sailor on board an American ship lying in a British port may strike work, and provided that no assault is committed by the recusants, the captains have no power to force them to fulfil their contract. The reason of this we are told is, that there is no treaty of reciprocity between England and America. Whose fault that is we do not know, but in the interests of justice, as well as in those of ourselves, we earnestly recommend a change in the law. Whatever affects the interests of American shippers trading to British ports, also affects those of British merchants, producers, and consumers. America refuses to pass proper enactments with regard to British captains and American sailors, so we in a spirit of retaliation worthy of the middle ages, refuse to recognise contracts between American captains and British sailors. Let us remit this miserable, selfish, piece of anachronism to the limbo of tradition, and whether America does her duty or not, let us do ours. It is more than probable that the example would be followed.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER has telegraphed from Abyssinia for an additional regiment to be sent on immediately, and one from Belgaum (we believe the 26th Cammeronians) has been ordered to proceed to Abyssinia at once.

THE Administrator General is making a strict enquiry into the case of swindling in connection with his department, which we exposed on Saturday, with a view to the guilty parties being duly punished.

MEMORIAL TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE GUICOWAR'S JEWEL CLOTH.

THE following Memorial has been forwarded to the Bombay Government:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council of Bombay.

The humble memorial of the most accredited Agent of Mulharow Dada Sahib, Guicowar, residing in Poona, Shunwar Peit.

Most respectfully sheweth—

Your Excellency's Memorialist begs leave most respectfully to draw your Excellency's gracious attention prominently to the question of his master's claims on the Oheddur or Gulliff sent to Bombay by His Highness Khunderow Maharaja for the inspection of your Excellency, and humbly takes the liberty of praying your Excellency in Council to be kindly pleased to confiscate the property until the lawful inquiry be made about them.

Your Memorialist declares upon an oath that the said proprty does not belong to His Highness Khunderow Maharaja solely, but it is an ancestral one, and, therefore, one has no right to dispose of it without the consent of the other.

Your Memorialist is debarred by law to sue Khunderow Maharaja in the Mofussil, or in any Courts of equity for the loss that must accrue to his master by the above unlawful proceedings of Maharaja the chief, and consequently is compelled by necessity to seek justice to his master and recover the property thus lost through your Excellency's Honourable Board, in which alone such cases are tried.

Your Memorialist humbly begs to state that the aforesaid property at the present moment is under your Excellency's jurisdiction in Bombay, and therefore it may be lawfully detained by your Excellency from this humble suggestion in behalf of Mulharow on this score.

It is a fact that Mulharow Maharaja will be the sufferer for the loss of the property in question if no objection to this unlawful step of the Chief be taken by your Excellency in Council at the present moment, and it is certain that he (Mulharow Maharaja) being under the arrest of his brother, cannot personally appear into your Excellency's Court to recover the same, except through his agent.

Your Memorialist begs to impress upon your Excellency's mind that Khunderow Maharaja being a Hindoo by caste, has no business whatever to incur so great an expense for enriching the foreigners (the Mahomedan shrine) and deprive the Guicowar's family of their natural rights on the property in dispute. Hindoo religion and custom give no sanction to the abuse of wealth that Khunderow Maharaja has made, but strictly forbids such measures. Nay, from the time of the founder of the Guicowar Dynasty, Pillajee and Dumajee, down to the late Gunputrow Maharaja, the predecessor of the present Chief, there will not be found one instance of this character. It is an act which has no parallel, and which has eclipsed all the glory of the Guicowar family, and put the State into an immense debt and disgrace into the bargain.

Under these circumstances your Memorialist entreats your Excellency to be faithful to the words given to the Chiefs of the Guicowar, namely "It is the duty of the British Government to secure the prosperity and dignity of the family and government and" to those ("the Defender of all the Faith,") of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen as her representative, and upon these promises he beseeches your Excellency in Council to save Mulharow Maharaja from the above loss, and his life from the hands of his tyrant brother. Your Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

VENKUTRAW GOVIND PUTVURDHUN,
Agent to Mulharow, Guicowar.
Poona, 29th February 1868.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Is it only an instance of the natural envy with which dull men regard all exhibition of startling cleverness, that it seems to me there can be nothing more intensely irritating to reasonable men than the style of those "Occasional Notes" which are one of the rankest growths of modern journalism, and in which, to be effective, the writer must be able to kill a statesman's reputation in a sneer or settle a difficult question of policy in an epigram? I do not say tediousness is in itself a mark of wisdom—and on many topics of the day, fit only to be food for current gossip, a journalist may do well to be brief even if he cannot also be witty,—but it passes human patience when one finds any man attempting to settle all things in heaven and earth in a series of short paragraphs, each warranted to contain just half-a-dozen glittering sentences. With these preliminary remarks by way of criticism, let me call your readers' attention to the following extract from the weekly summary in last Saturday's *Spectator*:—

Sir Stafford Northcote intends to offer the Indian Exchequer to Sir Richard Temple, an Indian Civilian, exceedingly able, exceedingly lucky, and exceedingly gifted with the power of becoming popular. He will do the work well, or if he does not, will make everybody think he does; but we object altogether to the appointment of any Indian to the post. The Council now contains only one Englishman, and if Sir Stafford Northcote means, as people say, to be himself the next Viceroy, he will find that he stands alone. The appointment will be popular in India, where Sir R. Temple for personal reasons is deservedly liked, and more especially with the Civil Service, who have been swearing quietly at "English intrusion" ever since Mr. Wilson was appointed. They do not like the cold breeze.

Now, without having any particular fondness for the Indian Civil Service, I cannot help offering the opinion that this wholesale condemnation of everything that is Anglo-Indian is insufferably insolent and unjust. No one can think more highly than I do of the general tone and ability of the *Spectator's* more thoughtful articles; but the paper would undoubtedly have more weight as an organ of public opinion if it were not so terribly dogmatic and so strangely bent on constructing startling theories out of the slenderest materials. I remember an extreme illustration of this weakness in an article, in which it was alleged that all respectable Edinburgh families were in the habit, before going out of town for three moths in the year, of shutting their houses up and leaving their pet cats outside to wander about in the streets and live as they could, and this cruel abandonment of their domestic animals was gravely cited as a proof of the Calvinistic hardness of heart of the Scottish people. The only foundation for the airy fabric raised by the writer's imagination was, I suppose, that some Londoner had gone down to Edinburgh one summer, and, calling at the house of friends who had left town for the seaside, found they had accidentally locked their favourite cat out when they went away—a slight excuse surely for attributing deliberate cruelty to animals to Scotchmen as one of their national characteristics. The paragraph I have quoted abounds in similar evidences of a determination to establish a foregone conclusion at all hazards, and to find somehow the means of making the facts square with the theory which the writer desires to prove. The paragraph is, in fact, an admirable example of the demoralizing effect of the practice (not, as Mr. Lowe would have us believe, confined to mathematicians) of assuming a certain proposition and then setting to work to discover the proofs of its correctness. The *Spectator* assumes that all Anglo-Indian servants of the Crown form a sort of co-operative society—"club of seven thousand gentlemen," it called them sometime ago (though why seven thousand rather than ten or two it puzzles us to say), "who govern India"—with but one object in life, the selfish ambition to keep in their own hands the monopoly of all good things in the country which they rule. All these seven thousand gentlemen have it seems been "swearing quietly at English intrusion ever since Mr. Wilson was appointed"—a fact which seeing that Mr. Wilson died eight years ago, shows that Anglo-Indian, are gifted with a remarkable power of controlling their emotions. We know what fate Mr. Sam Weller predicted for his father, when the latter began to practise "a kind of quiet laugh" that he was "trying to come;" but what are occasional fits of quiet laughing to a steady course of quiet swearing continued for eight years? But these eccentric gentlemen, the *Spectator* further assures us in an odd figure of speech, "do not like the cold breeze," which is generally esteemed a great luxury by persons living in the East. It follows from all this, that Sir Richard Temple, being an Indian Civilian, is not qualified for the post of Finance Minister, because, though he is "exceedingly able" and so on, he cannot possess English ideas. Could anything be more absurd? If Sir Richard Temple is unpopular with any class in India, he is so with the old high and dry school of civilians who will not move with the times, and who hold in a modified form some of the opinions which the *Spectator* fathers on all Anglo-Indians. If Sir Richard is popular, his popularity is due precisely to his courage in emancipating himself from the ancient traditions of the Civil Service; and his appointment will be "deservedly liked" in India by the very men who most highly appreciate what Mr. Wilson did, and who look to Sir Richard Temple to carry out a similar policy.

But the climax of the *Spectator's* argument is that an Anglo-Indian ought not to have been nominated as Mr. Massey's

locks, the greater part of which he at once found a sale for with the Commissariat Department, and also a large flock of sheep, which he has also disposed of, except a score. I bought two sheep from him yesterday at 3½ rupees each, the pick of his score, and both in pretty good condition, considering; and when I tell you that wretched animals, only skin and bone, have been selling by a Parsee in the bazaar at Rs. 11 each, you will allow that the arrival of this Frenchman's flock is a real "God-send." It has been quite impossible of late to get fresh beef, the butcher to whom I alluded in one of my letters as having opened a "shop" having refused to sell to "outsiders" at any price, his contract obliging him to supply the men-of-war and hospital ships first.

There is any amount of preserved meats of all sorts in Mr Pestonjee Sorabjee's immense new stores in the Sudder Bazaar, when fresh meat is not obtainable in the market. I succeeded yesterday in securing one of the Frenchman's best conditioned bullocks, at a price of only ten dollars, whereas lean brutes have been selling at fabulous prices, from twenty to forty or fifty dollars, I am told. This young Frenchman travelled on foot from Mulkuttoo to Esgeego, over against Massowa island, and describes the *route* at the foot of the low hills skirting the shore as very good, and quite practicable for the march of troops. The distance is about five and twenty miles. Having transacted his business at Massowa, he returned to the mainland and proceeded inland to the district of Hamasien, where he fell in with an Abyssinian Chief named Haylo, in whose house he spent some days. He describes the country as being very rugged and mountainous, and the people very savage and uncivilized. On the subject of the present operations of the British in Abyssinia, the Chief ridiculed the idea of our attempting either to catch Theodorus or liberate the prisoners, as all Abyssinia knows too well the character of Theodorus to suppose for one moment that he will quietly allow himself to be bagged by the British; but on the contrary, the likelihood, nay the imminent certainty, is that Theodorus will cut the prisoners' throats, and save himself behind the Bahr-el-Azrok, outside of Abyssinia, if hard pressed. As for the Prince of Tegryeh, Kossai son of Oubiyeh, he only affects friendship for the British in the hope of gaining something by it, and this is the policy of all the other Chiefs of Abyssinia, great and small; but should any disaster befall the British by an imprudent advance in small numbers, or other accident, or by falling into an ambuscade, a plan of campaigning which Theodorus is fond of, and which it is fully expected he will resort to on the nearer approach of the British to Dabra Tabor or Magdala, then you will see all Abyssinia rise up to a man against the "hated" British, who are even worse than the Turks. This, I take it, as about the truest picture of the state of feeling of the Abyssinians with reference to our expedition that could be drawn; and, in substance, it is that given by a Chief of Abyssinia, who ought to be able to form an opinion upon the matter. This young Frenchman promised to give me some notes of his adventures and impressions in Hamasien, which, if I think them likely to interest your readers, I may perhaps translate and forward to you in a subsequent letter. *Entre nous*, Monsieur returned with a bullet-hole through the calf of one of his legs, about which "accident" he gave a very confused and ambiguous account—as usual, the accidental explosion of a gun—and this little incident somehow suggested to me the idea that the cattle trade in Hamasien may be carried on upon principles best known to Chief Hailo and my French acquaintance. However that may be, fresh mutton and fresh beef are luxuries down here, and the thanks of this hungry community are due to all those enterprising "traders" who bring in bovine and ovine supplies to the market, the more especially if the bullock "trade" as carried on in Hamasien exposes the adventurous speculator to the risk of returning with a bullet-hole through his own calf!

10TH FEBRUARY.

Since the remarks contained in my foregoing letter with reference to the wilful waste of Government property in times of floods at the landing place were written, I have had some conversations on this subject, and am inclined to arrive at the conclusion that the responsibility and blame in the matter does not rest wholly at the door of the Commissariat Department. An officer of the Royal Navy, with a subordinate staff has come out from England lately, and established himself upon one of the Transport ships, in the harbour, as head of the Sea Transport Department, having cognisance of all that concerns the sea transport service. This officer (Captain Tryan, R. N.) whose headquarters are on board the *British Monarch*, has been making himself very officious by establishing rules and regulations of the most vexatious and puerile description: one, for instance, that all captains of transports must visit his ship every other day and report themselves accordingly. It appears that the *entente cordiale* between this newly-established Sea Transport Department and the Commissariat Department is not of the most remarkable kind, and that it so happens that the head of the Sea Transport Department sometimes orders stores to be landed without the Commissariat Department being ready to receive them, or able to stow them away under shelter when thus high handedly thrown upon their hands without any regard to their convenience or arrangements. I have been assured that the valuable property which I saw floating about in the water during my perambulations here yesterday afternoon, as alluded to above, was taken out of a ship and caried on shore to be flung down to rot, even in the face of a protest that the Commissariat had no place wherein to put it: to which the answer was that the ship in question was wanted immediately for sea, though where so many transports are lying idle and empty, it is hard to understand why that particular ship was so imperatively needed. To conclude,—that there is a shameful waste of the property of the Government, I have attested with my own eyes, on February 7, (as well as on many other previous occasions), and I noticed, amongst other things, a large bundle of blankets floating about in the water which would be a real "God-send" to the poor devils now shivering with cold at Senafe, and sending down the piteous cry "warm covering, or we shall die of cold," by each express. With whom the responsibility lies I cannot say, but whether the blame in the matter belongs to the Sea Transport Department, or to the Commissariat Department, or to both unitedly, such a state of things is disgraceful for all the parties responsible in the case.

The rain is coming down again pretty fast and heavily, and what may be termed the "rainy season" seems to be setting in, without any disappointment about the matter this time. In the mountains rain must be falling in torrents, and if this weather continues during the remainder of this month, a flood in the passes will be the inevitable consequence. So far, however, the road to Senafe is open and free from obstructions, but it is impossible to overlook the circumstance that it runs along the bed of a mountain torrent, and a regular downpour, such as, it is said, often sets in for days and even weeks, must necessarily bring down masses of clay and rocks, which would have the effect for the time of blocking up the road and rendering it impassable. People in the bazaar, who have been hereabouts or rather at Massowah for years, say to me that if a regular flood does set in, we may expect to see the whole of the plain between the foot of the ranges and the shore under water. If so, good bye to Camp Mulkuttoo and the shore settlement, which will be swept right into the Bay.

12TH FEBRUARY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by the latest accounts received at Mulkuttoo, had arrived at Attegirat, on the route to Antalo, where Sir Robert is going to confer with the Dajazmatch of Tigre. The same uncertainty prevails still as to movements of Theodore, and nobody knows down here whether that personage is at Dabra Tabor, Magdala, or in short any thing definite about his movements. The intention of the Chief to make a sudden advance on Magdala is asserted by some and denied by others, and for the present remains a secret for all those who are not in Sir Robert's confidence.

A VISIT TO MASSOWAH.

18TH FEBRUARY.

The old "saw" about long threatening being at last realised seems to be especially applicable to my case. For, after having talked almost ever since my arrival in Annesley Bay of paying a visit to Massowah, and being repeatedly disappointed of getting there by steamers, I find myself at length on board an Arab brig, slowly gliding over the calm waters of Goob Duknoo, and indulging the hope of having my curiosity at length gratified this very night or at farthest to-morrow. I had been in expectation for some days past of the departure of this brig for Massowah, and yesterday afternoon I got a message that she was to sail this morning at 4 A.M. I accordingly set about packing up my luggage, and about 7 P.M. I was ready to leave. The captain of the Arab brig is a native of India, as well as most if not the entire of his crew, and I really do not know why I style her an "Arab," as she sails under the Portuguese flag and hails from Mozambique. The Nacoda seems a very worthy sort of man and can read a little English, with which tongue and Hindoostanee we manage to get on pretty well. After putting my luggage on board last night, I proceeded to the shore to post some letters in the first instance, and for the purpose of getting the "sinews of war," without which it is as impossible to get on here as it is in the streets of Bombay or anywhere else you please. I had to wait a considerable time before all my arrangements were completed, as the gentleman upon whom I called was out dining; however, at length, between eleven and twelve, I got under way once more for the bunder, accompanied by a *kalassee* whom the nacoda of this brig had obligingly sent with me on shore in order that I might make no mistake about his boat, which he sent after me with orders to await my return from the bazaar.

Morpheus, the somnulent deity, held me bound by his potent spells, assisted no doubt to a considerable extent by his brother divinity Bacchus, five minutes after my arrival on board the brig, and I hold it fortunate that the two benign godheads aforesaid conspired to wean my attention from the "den" into which I crept, *how* is a mystery still to me, therein to slumber away my first night on board the *Salamutee* den or no "den." However, I slept sounder than ever I had done at Zula, and the fact is suggestive, so soundly indeed did I recline in my "den," under Morphæo-Bacchic influences, that the good brig *Salamutee* was full two hours on her course before I returned to the consciousness of things sub-solar, for Sol himself, who of late appears to have fallen into lazy habits, as far as regards his first appearance at early morning in Annesley Bay, had exceptionally arisen all radient and smiling, as if to reproach me with my tardy return from the land of dreams. How shall I describe the concoction of my tea, and the cremation of my bread, as executed by the brig's cook, by way of an apology for *chota hazeres*! or the "wash" in a bucket, and the other duties of the *toilette* accomplished beheath the "azure vault" before the wondering gaze of *kalassees*. However, my first glance from the poop of the *Salamutee* compensated me for all these little *contretemps*. Like a glassy mirror the waters of Goob Duknoo extended on all sides, the almost imperceptible breeze which just sufficed too keep our brig in motion scarce ruffling its surface, while a golden flood of light illumined the cone-shaped summits of the gigantic mountain ranges, which enclose this glorious bay on all sides save one, where the *kolla* or lowlands of the peninsula of Bari stretch away towards the base of the heights of Hurtow Peak on the left hand, as our brig, slowly and with a swan-like grace moved on the waters, I could discern in the foreground the low range of Mount Gedem skirting the northern shore of Goob Duknoo; below it in the distance the white tents of Mulkuttoo glistened in the morning sun upon the sandy plain of Adulis like snow-drops or white lily buds, while afar the giants, Senafe and Suera, elevated their huge heads, as if wrapt up in thoughts too elevated for the understanding of the pigmy mortals down below at their feet. After enjoying this magnificent panorama, which nature ever bounteous had thus gratuitously spread out before the eyes of one of her most insignificant adorers, but yet her adorer, the fresh air of rosey morn began to remind me that my *chota hazeres* had been a first experiment of the *bawarchee* of the *Salamutee* to cater to the appetite of a *gora*, and I descended from the poop once more to my "den" underneath. After all, I must not decry too much my "den." It is a little cabin under the poop about seven or eight feet in length and perhaps as many in breadth as you enter it, but gradually tapering to a point, wedge-fashion. On either side there are upper and under "berths," but the premises are abandoned to myself exclusively and the ants, cockroaches, musquitoes, and other non-descripts of entomological science with which the "den" abounds. I three sailors' chests apparently constitute its entire furniture, to which are now to be added my portmanteau, carpet bag, and two cases of "stores." A lamp, which might have belonged to Mahomed, while still a cameleer, and before he turned *Nabby*, is suspended from a nail in a beam which supports the roof. By a wise dispensation of the Maker, man eats, and this necessity serves to distract his attention from minor wants and inconveniences. Thus I, in this "den," felt on my descent from the poop, after an hour or two's indulgence in "sentimentality," an appetite that might have done honour to a "man-eater" of the jungles of Bengal, and so I set about overhauling without loss of time the contents of my cases of "stores." A tin-case of *becassine aux truffes* with a slice of pan-loaf served to take off the "whet" of my appetite, especially when washed down by a glass of the red wine of *samos*, then followed a *dessert* upon figs of Nigropont, raisins of Corinth, and almonds of Candia, mollified by a foaming goblet of the vintage of the homeland of those famous old courts of champagne; in fine, a *neat* "peg" of "Hennessy's" best, after a sweet biscuit or two, which stick to the palate, and imperatively call for something "strong" to wash them down, completed my morning repast on board the good brig *Salamutee* on her voyage from Zula to Massowah. The soothing fumes of a choice Manilla subsequently helped to allay the *ennui* to which the process of digestion inevitably submits the *gourmet*.

And now, as I write, the ardent sun of noon is pouring down his vertical rays upon this good brig *Salamutee* which is lying becalmed in the channel between Dessee Island and the mainland—so I think I shall just turn in till the evening breeze shall come to dissipate *Sol's* fiery beams, as he waves towards his daily eclipse, and I trust friendly waft our bark before sundown to the to me still unknown isle of the Turks at Massowah.

19TH FEBRUARY.

After beating about in the channel between Dessee Island and the mainland for some hours, we were brought to anchor towards sunset a short distance off the shore, facing Mount Gedem. If I had reason to be irritated at this delay, on the other hand I found some compensation in the gorgeous and magnificent spectacle which nature offered to my gaze as the sun sank to rest beyond the tall peaks of the Gedem ridges. As seen from the brig's deck, a narrow strip of land, covered with a low bush or shrub, stretched with a gradual ascent from the shore to the base of the outermost hills of the Gedem ranges, which appeared to me to consist of three principal chains running parallel with each other and following the direction of the coast. The *contours* of Mount Gedem are singular, the ground gradually rising from the sandy plain of Adulis, and displaying a line of small cone-capped summits successively increasing in elevation, the highest of which occupies a central point fronting the northern entrance into Goob Duknoo, nearly opposite to which our brig was anchored, where the mountain approaches quite near to the shore, and then receding descends with the same gradual gradation of conical hill tops to the plain, behind Ergeego on the mainland over against the island of Massowah. Judging from appearances I should say that the highest summit of Jibl Gedem can only be a few hundred feet, four or five at most above the sea-level. The aspect of the Gedem ranges re-called to my mind the conical hills that are grouped in grotesque confusion one above the other, like a weird host of Titans, beyond the isthmus of Noumea in New Caledonia, save that here nature is sterile and forbidding, while there she smiles in the fresh and luxuriant garb of ever-green Austral vegetation.

After enjoying until the dim glimmer of twilight had subsided into the sombre shades of a moonless and starless night, the fairy-like beauties of the romantic scene around me, I sought the shelter of my "den" under the poop, and turned in to my berth, if not to plunge into the profound stupor of the previous night when under the two-fold spell of my god-like friends Bacchus and Morpheus, at least to enjoy a more natural share of the latter god's unaided attention and favours, to which I was still indebted for a deep oblivion alike of the joys and griefs of this mortal existence when the good brig *Salamutee* got under way at dawn to-day.

The wind is unfavourable and blowing right in our teeth, so that I question whether I shall see Massowa to-night. This will give you an idea of some of the disadvantages under which Annesley Bay would lie, if hereafter transformed into a British seaport. At certain seasons, sailing vessels would be wind-bound in Annesley Bay for days and weeks together, whether bound up or down the Red Sea. Here, for instance, is this brig, from Zula to Massowah, a distance at the outside of thirty-five miles, already a day and a half out from port, and still beating about in the channel forming the northern entrance to the bay.

The day is dark and cloudy, and there is a marked change in the temperature since yesterday. It is unpleasant and chill now here.

The name of this nacoda, he tells me, is Kassim Bey Hussain, and he is a native of Damaun, and, consequently, if I mistake not, a subject of Portugal. Last evening he politely invited me to taste the ship fare prepared for his supper, and as much out of curiosity as from appetite I accepted his hospitable offer. I was accordingly carried a dish of *turkarees*, an awfully hot sort of "curry," the principal ingredients of which were some sort of fish like eel and a variety of vegetables, the only one of which I recognised was the ubiquitous potato. As an accompaniment to the *turkarees* was served up a plate of barley cake, such as the Eastern *cuisine* alone knows how to turn out from its oven. I found the *turkaree* too highly flavoured for my palate, but the barley cake was a luxury of which I partook with *gusto*. As a return I offered the nacoda some of my stock of liquors, but, like most true Mussulmans, he turned with ill-disguised disgust from my bottles of the vine sap of Champagne and Samos, as well as the distillation of cognac, and contented himself with the more sober beverage of soda-water, puffing over it a Manilla which I gave him. So much for the "temperance" of the believers in Islam as contrasted with the absence of that virtue in the generality of the followers of the Cross. But, then, as a countryman of mine once observed to me in India, these Mahomedans keep sober to enjoy with more refinement of voluptuousness the debauchery of their zenanas and harems. It comes to this, that the Mussulmans think us, Christians, beasts, because we sit over the wine-cup, and we, with perhaps better reason, set the Mussulmans down as brutes, because they daily away their existence in the arms of their *hurda-nasheen* beauties. For my own part; I prefer a drunkard to a debauchee, on simple arithmetical grounds—the former bestially degrades himself alone, the latter brutalizes both himself and his victim or accomplice. Thus the sin against morals of the drunkard, as compared with that of the debauchee, stands in the ratio of one to two. Besides Christianity openly reprobates the sin of the drunkard, whereas Islam as openly sanctions the sin of the debauchee. This makes all the difference in world when there is question of judging of the relative merits of Christianity and Islam by the lives of their followers—as I told my nacoda last evening.

Is not this tantalising? Here we are at 4 P.M., come to anchor again within sight of our last night's anchorage, after "tacking" all day between Dessee Island and the base of Jibl Gedem. When shall we reach Massowa? At this rate of going we may take a month to get there at *one* mile *per diem*,—a very pleasant prospect indeed, particularly as I only laid in a stock of provisions for three days, so that I yet may be forced to fall back on the nacodo's *turkaree* and barley cake and be thankful for the same.

20TH FEBRUARY.

Last night it blew a regular gale, accompanied with thunder and lightning, whose vivid flashes illumined the dark flanks of Jibl Gedem with a lurid glare, imparting to the scene a hellish aspect, very imposing but not at all exhilirating to the spirits to contemplate. The rain fell in torrents, and altogether things looked so nasty that our nacoda deemed it prudent to let go his second anchor and prepare for a hurricane. About midnight I began to apprehend that the good brig *Salamutee* was destined to share the same fate as the Greek *felucca*, whose wreck upon these same treacherous reef-strewn shores I chronicled in one of my recent letters. Even the conventional "bottle" painfully suggested itself to me, with the scroll containing the last will and testament of &c. However, this disagreeable *finale* to my journey was fortunately not necessary, as the storm abated towards dawn to-day, and the result of the nocturnal disturbance of nature has been to bring about a change in the direction of the wind, which the nacoda tells me is now favourable, and, if it continues so, we may hope to make in a few hours hence the port of Massowah, the dark outlines of which island are now dimly visible through the dense haze which covers the forbidding countenance of Neptune.

MASSOWA ROADS.

20TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

About one hour after noon the brigs *Sallamutee* came to anchor in this roadstead, opposite the town of Massowa on the island of the same name. The approach to this place from the open sea is imposing, but the effect vanishes on a nearer inspection. The first object that offers itself to the view of one entering into port is a Turkish fort, built of white sand-stone, which glistens from a distance in the sunlight like a white marble of Massa or Carrara. Most of the other dwellings are built of the same material, they are flat-roofed and in general one-storied. A park of twelve guns is conspicuous on an open esplanade adjoining the fort; the guns are not under cover, and command the approach from the sea. The island of Massowa is a little speck rising only a few feet above the water, almost flat, and of irregular outlines: it is situated towards the western side of the Gulf of Ergeego, and lies at an inconsiderable distance from the low shore of Abyssinia. The cluster of dwellings constituting the town of Massowa is grouped upon the side of the island facing the mainland, and the intermediate channel constitutes the port or roadstead, which is quite open to the winds blowing in from the Red Sea, and but little sheltered from winds blowing from any other point of the compass in consequence of the lowness as well of the island as of the shores of the gulf. Ergeego, which gives its name to the gulf, is situated on the mainland a few miles across the water, to the back of the town, and Moncolloo is another small village above the town and island on the mainland, but somewhat in from the shore. The rounded domes surmounted by crescents of one or two Mahomedan musjeeds are visible above the flat roofs of the houses of Massowa, and to the rear of the fort on the side of the island facing Ergeego, the symbol of Christianity upreats its cross bars above the dome of the Church of the French Roman Catholic missionaries of Massowa, which without this sign might be easily confounded from its architectural style with the Islamite temples around it. On the low shore of the mainland facing the town of Massowa, there is a building resembling a fort, and a little behind it the lines of white tents are visible which form the camp of the Egyptian troops constituting the garrison of the place. As the *Sallamuttee* entered the port I noticed two steam war-ships, Turkish or Egyptian, and an Egyptian steamer came into port a short time after our brig.

Soon after the *Sallamuttee* came to anchor, an Egyptian official came on board, who announced himself as the sanitary agent of the port. Hearing that there was an Englishman on board, he came up to me on the deck and accosted me very politely in foreignly-accented English, after a few words in which language we turned the conversation into French which he spoke much better, but still with a foreign accent. I asked him what countryman he was, when he replied that he was a Spaniard, whereupon we tried Spanish as a medium of communicating mutually our ideas. He gave me his name; mine he had learnt from the nacoda's papers, and having in a sort of official way enquired what business brought me to Massowa, I at once told him. Upon receiving the information, he politely invited me to pay him a visit when I went on shore, and soon after took his departure from the brig. The nacoda accompanied him on shore, and he offered me a seat in his boat also; but as I had my luggage to get on shore, I declined, there being no room for it in the boat. Before leaving he pointed out to me the British Consulate, which appeared one of the best buildings in the town, and he told me I would be able to get quarters there.

After some delay, caused by the impossibility of getting a native boat, the brig's boat was got out and lowered into the water, and I was on the point of putting off in it for the town, when the Arab pilot of this brig, who had gone with the sanitary agent and the nacoda, came alongside in a native boat, and said that the sanitary agent had sent me word that I might land myself but could not fetch my luggage with me. Taken quite by surprise by this strange order, I hastened off in the brig's boat, accompanied by the Arab pilot, to enquire into the reason for forbidding me to land my luggage. On reaching the landing-place, which consists of a low stone pier, with a few rude stone steps leading up from the water, I noticed a building on my left hand resembling an office, and proceeded thither at once, where I descried a middle-aged man in Turkish uniform seated on a charpoy under a sort of verandah. Taking him for some custom-house officer, or perhaps the bunder-master, and indeed without once reflecting who he might be, I went straight to him and said to him in French:—*Parlez-vous Francais, Monsieur?* He shook his head to signify that he did not understand me, and then said something in Turkish to an attendant, who forthwith went into an office off the verandah and a moment afterwards came back, accompanied by an offier in Turkish uniform, who came up to me and in very good French asked me what was my business. I explained to him who I was, and stated the extraordinary order about my luggage which had been sent to me by the sanitary agent, adding that I wished to see some one in authority who could explain the proceeding to me. A conversation then took place between this officer and the other who was seated on the charpoy, when, after a little, the one who spoke French turned to me and said that I was at liberty to land my luggage when I pleased. I thereupon asked who the gentleman was that was seated on the charpoy, and was informed that he was the Governor of Massowa,—which I had begun partly to suspect. I at once requested the interpreter to express to the Governor my apologies for having so abruptly intruded on His Excellency, and my thanks for his removing the restrictions of the sanitary agent. His Excellency then invited me by a sign of his hand to seat myself on a chair which was placed near his charpoy, and through the interpreter he asked me the latest news from the British camp. I told him that by our last advices received at Doolla, from the front, the Commander-in-Chief had reached Attegerat, *en route* for Antalo. This announcement appeared to surprise His Excellency, and he asked if the British General had taken a large force with him from Senafe. I replied that I could not state what force Sir Robert Napier had taken with him, but that I believed the road from Senafe to Antelo was held open by detachments of British and British-Indian troops, and that Antalo was occupied by an Indian regiment, with a park of Artillery. When I said that Sir Robert proposed to have a conference with Kossai of Tegryeh at Antalo, the Governor shook his head and laughed, making some remark in Turkish to several officers who had gathered round us. An attendant here brought a tray with two cups of coffee, one of which was presented to me and the other to His Excellency, who, noticing that my cigar was not lighted, politely offered me his own cheroot, which he was smoking, to light mine. About this stage of the proceedings the Arab pilot returned from the brig with my luggage, and I was on the point of taking my leave of His Excellency with many expressions of my thankfulness for his courtesy and hospitality, which the interpreter explained to His Excellency, who seemed much gratified, when a gentleman dressed in European style came up and handed His Excellency a letter. The interpreter told me in French that this gentleman, who was quite a young man, was a Maltese, who spoke English very well, and was employed by the Egyptian Government as Post Master in Massowah. I at once addressed him in English and asked some information regarding the way to the British Consulate. My new acquaintance offered to go with me and show me the place, which obliging proposal I forthwith accepted, and with a profound parting to His Excellency the Governor of Massowa, which he graciously acknowledged by rising a little from his charpoy and bowing in return. I followed my *cicerone* towards the arched stone gateway that leads from the landing-place into the town of Massowa,—having given orders to the Arab pilot to have my luggage carried up by the *kalassees* from the brig's boat to the British Consulate. This Arab pilot, I may here remark *en passant*, is a native of Aden, and consequently a British subject, of which he boasts; he speaks Hindostanee and a little English, and I have found him very obliging and useful to me.

My Maltese friend led me through a labyrinth of dirty, narrow, winding streets flanked on either side by rows of low flat-roofed, mean-looking dwellings of white sandstone, occupied by inmates who seemed to represent all the nations of the East,—Arabs, Turks, Hubeshees, Shohos, Somalees, Egyptians, Donkalees, Negroes, &c., who crowded at their doors to stare at the "red-bearded man of Anglistan," whose fiery chin-crop evoked many an "*Allah Akbar*. After enquiring at several houses for the man in charge of the British Consulate, we heard at last that he had gone over to Monkolloo on the mainland, and taken with him the keys of the Consulate. This was annoying; but what could be done? I went as far as the post-office, which was little better than the other houses in the place, and here I found a European assistant postmaster, who turned out to be an Italian and a native of Florence; we had some chat in his own beautiful language, and he made many enquiries about his native city, when he heard from me that I had resided in Florence for a period of between three and four years and that I had left it later than himself. Finding it impossible to lodge in the British Consulate for the night, I thought of going over to the house of the French missionaries, and my Maltese friend obligingly offered to show me the way, and so conducting me to the back of the town, he pointed out to me a building on the opposite side of the island, beyond an open ground filled with sunken tanks, and then took leave of me. I proceeded along a pathway towards the building indicated, which I reached after a short walk, and observing an open door I entered into a court, enclosed on one side by the missionary church, and on two others by buildings forming the missionaries' residence and their school, while the fourth side facing the church was open towards the sea. Some school-boys, whom I recognised as Abyssinians by their countenances, were playing in the court, and a man who was washing out some clothes in the Abyssinian fashion upon a stone with his feet, said something to me in Amharic or Tegryeh, which I did not quite understand, but to which I replied:—"*Padre Bola-byet wodyet now*, (where is the Father Superior?) The man looked at me with some surprise, and then without saying a word he hurried off along a passage, between the back of the church and the missionary residence, and soon after a gentleman made his appearance, whom I at once recognised as one of the fathers of the mission. He saluted me by my name in French, and said both my letters had been duly received. This padre said that their bishop, Monseigneur Bell, had left Massowa, only a short time since for Suez, accompanied by Padre Delmonte, the Italian priest who has travelled so much in Abyssinia, and that he and another padre, an Italian, who was at the time lying sick of a fever alone remained at the mission house. He himself, he added, had been but a short time in the country and knew very little about it. This was a great disappointment to me, had I come a few weeks sooner, I would have met the bishop and Delmonte. The bishop went to Doolah to get a passage by the steamer to Suez for himself and his chaplain, Delmonte, as well as for four young Abyssinians, who he was taking over to be educated in Europe. At Doolla he saw General Staveley, who accorded the passages required. I am inclived to think that this Bishop Bell was the missionary, of whose arrival in Doolla and subsequent departure by an outgoing steamer, I heard some mention, and whom my informant very likely confounded with Dr. Krapf. I also ascertained from this French padre that, of the two Abyssinian students of Propaganda College, Rome, and one of whom I had the pleasure of knowing between the years 1847 and 1851 when I myself was a scholar of the Gregorian University in that city, the one had died since his return to Abyssinia as a missionary priest, and the other, Mr. Coen, had unfortunately given dissatisfaction to his superiors, and in consequence been dismissed from their mission. This is the same individual whom General Merewether took with him on his visit to this place, and who is now employed in the capacity of interpreter either with General Merewether or General Napier. Unhappily, it is my old Roman friend who has departed,—another subject of regret and disappointment for me. I found I was mistaken in supposing that Monseigneur Massaja had any connexion with this mission; he is the Vicar Apostolic of the Gallas. I have been promised the loan of a book which Monsignout Massaja has published in Italian upon Abyssinia. I may perhaps translate some extracts from it, if interesting enough to repay the trouble, and give them to your readers hereafter. As to lodging in the mission-house, I was assured by this French *padre* that they had not a nook or corner which was not occupied by their school-boys, of whom fifteen or sixteen are boarders; and in truth I do not think I could have existed twenty-four hours in so dismal a place, more like a prison-house than the abode of free spirits to say nothing of the filth and Abyssinian smell, worse than that of niggers.

These boys are the sons of petty Chiefs in the mountains of Hamasyen, Serawah, and Agaumyeh: there are also several day-scholars from the town of Massowa, which makes up a school of forty youths or thereabouts, in all. Those Abyssinian children whom I saw playing about in the court, seemed very arch, sprightly, good humoured little follows. Their astonishment on seeing me was most amusing, but they were not at all rude, and did not come round me, shouting and cheering and yelling as a lot of our boys would do, if an Abyssinian made his appearance amongst them in play hours. I visited the refectory, and also the church, which latter is a stone edifice, consisting of a central naive and two side aisles, opening upon the naive through arches supported by rude stone pillars. The walls were white-washed, but looked a nasty-yellow from the damp. The floor was of sand. At the upper end of the central naive was the high altar isolated in a semi-circular choir, which was surmounted by a half-dome. The building was lighted by arched windows, pierced in the outer-walls of the side aisles. I was astonished to meet in this rude temple with three, by no means contemptible, works of Italian art, which were hung to the walls above the three altars. My astonishment was increased when I was informed by the padre that the artist was an Abyssinian. All three paintings were in oil: that above the high altar represented the death of St. Joseph, the spouse of Mary, mother of Christ. The old man's countenance bore a resigned and happy expression, and the artist seemed to have very well conceived the idea of such a death-bed, on one side of which was seated the Virgin, with an expression of intense grief on her very beautiful but quite Italian-looking countenance, which struck one as too youthful for the mother of Christ; seated on the other side of the death-bed, Christ's countenance was to my mind a failure, and probably its "model" was one of those new, handsome, but far from god-like Italian padres or *abbates* who do abound in Rome, to the great scandal of the church and the ruin of many a fair devotee. Behind the group was a full-grown angel, (that is of man's stature) and away in an azure cloud was fluttering heavenwards, upon a pair of tiny wings, a little fat chubby cherub, as if showing the soul of Joseph the way towards the realms of everlasting bliss. The other two paintings represented the "Flight into Egypt" and the "Nuptials of Mary and Joseph," and, without offence to Iconoclasts, they were a great decoration to the building. In one corner of each painting there was a scoll to the following effect:—

L. Mazzara F'l'anno 1863. In Dono.

Of this Mazzara the padre gave me the following history. It appears his grandfather was a pretender to the throne of Abyssinia, and boasted to be the direct lineal descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. For some reasons, which the padre did not seem very clearly to know, Mazzara's grandfather turned up in Great Britain in the reign of George the Fourth, and his son subsequently went to the Continent, where, it would seem this L. Mazzara, the artist, was born. At all events L. Mazzara was brought up in Rome, and there cultivated a taste for the fine arts, and that his artistic studies have been highly successful, these three works of art from his brush are a very decided proof. Mindful in his exile, in his classic Roman studio, of the land of his forefathers, he sent these paintings as a present to the Church of the French missionaries at Massowa, he being somehow brought up a Roman Catholic. Before taking leave I asked the padre about a lodging in the town, and he suggested to me to go with his Abyssinian washerman to the French Consulate, where the wife of Mons. Munzinger, the French Consular Agent now with the General-in-Chief, resides. This lady is an Abyssinian. I accordingly went there, where I found the pilot and kalassee waiting with my luggage, but could not succeed in seeing the lady herself. A message was sent to me that I might occupy an out-house which was shown me, and which resembled rather a pig-stye than a human habitation. Declining this hospitable offer from the invisible Abyssinian beauty who had captivated the heart of the susceptible Swiss, I made up my mind to return to my "den" in the *Sallamuttee*, very thankful to the gods that I had even such a shelter to seek from the rain, which was beginning to fall in torrents. On my way to the landing-place, I bought a cock and a few eggs, the former of which done into a "stew" and the latter poached by the brig's bouarchee, who is making vast progress in European culinary science, afforded me a very substantial meal after my afternoon ramble for the first time on the bleak and inhospitable Isle of Massowah. By the flickering light of a smoky *chirang*, I have penned these notes of my day's adventures, which I close for the present, as it is now long past midnight, and all the inmates of the brig are plunged in sleep save "your correspondent."

I have just stepped out on deck: a wonderful silence reigns around, not a sound comes over the waters from the sleeping town on the dark speck which marks the island of Massowa. Overhead not a star twinkles in the firmament, and the few lanthorns of the war-vessels in the Bay alone cast out a gleam of light, faint and dim, which renders the pitchy darkness more visible and impressive. The rain has subsided, but the the air is raw and chill, and prompts me to seek the comfort of a good warm blanket, so to all and each of your readers, gentle and stern, Your Correspondent wishes "Good Night," from his "den" (now cosey-looking enough under the circumstances) on board the good brig *Sallamuttee* at anchor in Massowa roads.

21ST FEBRUARY.

I have made the acquaintance this morning of Mr. Adam Outridge, an Englishman and native of the Isle of Wight, who called on board here on business. This gentleman is the chief engineer of the *Senaar*, Turkish war-steamer, which came into port yesterday. He tells me the other two war-steamers here are the *Ibrahim* and *Tartoom* or *Kartoom*. He very hospitably asked me to dine on board the *Senaar* to-morrow. Mr. Outridge many years ago was engineer of the only war-steamer then owned by Carlo Alberto, petty king of Piedmont. What changes has not one man lived long enough to witness in the destinies of the house of Savoy?

21ST FEBRUARY 8 P. M.

P. S.—The Arab pilot, Osman, is going to-night by a buggalow to Doolla, and I send this letter by him to be posted on his arrival. I hope it will reach you.

There is a bazaar report here that all the chiefs of Upper Abyssinia are rallying round the banner of Theador, and that Kossai declines to meet Napier at Antalo. I heard it from a man just come down from Gondar.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

ADEN, 25TH FEB.

We left Bombay on Tuesday the 18th inst. on board the hired transport steamer *Thales*, Captain Bramwell. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when we were off the outer light. The voyage was much the same as such voyages usually are, and the passengers amused themselves somewhat in the same way as people are wont to do who are similarly situated. The people on board, including passengers, officers, and crew, though numerically not very strong, represented several different sections of society, and many nationalities and tribes. Amongst the European element we had English, Scotch, Irish, French and Dutch. We had the Asiatic also—amongst the latter there were Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, Persians, Chinese, Malays, Arabs, and Goanese. These might be divided again into their various occupations, we had a goodly sprinkle of mechanics, such as boiler-makers, fitters, smiths, &c., destined perhaps to repair the different articles sent from your far-famed city in the shape of water tanks, many of which are said to be in a sad and leaky condition. Others will doubtless have to make themselves useful in various ways, it may be in attending to the wants and deficiencies of the Zoula railway and the condensing apparatus in Annesley Bay. We have several "signallers" also, who are to be employed in the telegraph branch of the intelligence department. Warrant officers connected with the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. We have also some eighteen or twenty horses; mostly in charge of sowars for native cavalry, and a few sepoys and native followers. These people are all provided with warm clothing, including woollen socks, of which they are evidently ignorant of the use, as they appear constantly on deck clothed in these—to them—expensive luxuries, instead of husbanding them until they have to encounter the rigours of the cold season in Abyssinia. One can scarcely look upon these men lying on the deck of the steamer without having a misgiving as to their ultimate usefulness, the more especially as many of them have "grown old and grey in the service." An apothecary is in medical charge of the party, but happily his professional skill has not up to this time been called into requisition.

The monotony of our voyage was relieved one day (the 21st inst.) when we came up to a vessel under sail, and although she was some distance off on our starboard bow we were sufficiently near to speak her. When the glass was brought to bear upon her, they made out her signal to be No. 7142 with no distinguishing pendant. On referring to Marryatt's Code, it was found that this, when interpreted, was "I am a privateer *or* pirate." This, as may be imagined, caused a little excitement, and the possibility of it being a Yankee vessel, with Theodore's letter of marque was discussed. By this time the ship was dropping astern of us, when we got a better view of the signals. It was made out that she was exhibiting her transport flag over the numbers 142, which on reference to our list we found to be the number of the hired transport sailing ship *Ann*, which left Bombay four days before us. Thus ended our hopes and fears as to the pirate.

On Sunday afternoon (23rd) we sighted Ras Furtuck, a bold cape on the Arabian coast, and on the following morning, with the aid of our glasses, we could make out the old town of Shahah, upwards of a mile in length, situated some eight or nine miles east by north of Jibbel Dthubbuh, the chief town of the province of the same name. Amongst some other buildings the palace of the Sultan could be made out and also some fortifications. The place is inhabited, and Horsburgh tells us, on the authority of Captain Haines of the old Indian Navy, "that provisions and sheep may be obtained from the villages adjacent." However, as we were neither in want of mutton or other provisions, we did not avail ourselves of the opportunity of testing the hospitality of the inhabitants of this interesting spot. Later in the day we ran nearer the shore and had an indifferently good view of some old ruins off Hussan Ghorab, a rocky cape some 456 feet above the sea level to the southward of the island of Hellanee, said to be the site of the ancient city of Canna, or Cannan, formerly one of the most important places on the Arabian coast. The authority previously referred to tells us that, "many interesting ruins of the ancient city remain, which were examined by Dr. Hutton and his party." There is nothing much beyond the fact of these remains of past ages to interest one along the whole of this sterile coast, scarcely a vestige of vegetation appears to exist, and the eye wearies with looking on the vast range of mountains, soaring to a very great height in the background, the summits of which appear to be in many places upwards of ten thousand feet above the sea.

We arrived at Aden at about 4 P.M. to-day, the *Thales* thus making the run in six days twenty-three hours

was now no longer dependent upon the caprices of landlords or anything of that kind, for the Board had completed the purchase of a very large building, which he trusted would become an important institution in connection with the education of the youth of this Presidency. The Board had done this much, and was now in hopes of starting another school, which, though specially intended for the benefit of the children of European pensioners, and of sick children, might yet fill a larger sphere,—he referred to a school which it was proposed to establish at Panchgunny. There was one portion of the report which perhaps at first sight might appear to be a subject of regret, —and it was a subject of regret to a certain extent, but not to such an extent, he thought, as might at first sight appear,—and that was, the closing of the Fort George school. That school was started after the Board came into existence by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher. It was not intended to be a school of a very high character, but merely what would be called in England a day-school. Only a small number of children attended it, and latterly, since the establishment of the Freemasons' Hall School, and the great improvement in it, the children by degrees dropped off. The Board therefore came to the conclusion that it would be better to close the school altogether. And it was well to bear one fact in mind,—namely, that the Diocesan Board of Education did not found schools. It was not the object of the Board to do that. Its object was to collect subscriptions and donations from the public generally, and with these funds to assist to the best of its ability those schools which were founded in different places under the auspices of certain local committees It did not found schools, but made grants to those already founded. And if, under those circumstances, the Board might be said to have made a grant to this Fort George School, and people should ask —"Why did you waste your funds on a school that has not answered?"—the answer was plainly—" Our great object is the spread of education, and when we find a school with scholars, and with a master or a mistress, as the case may be, and we find it is not able to do as much as it might do, it is 'our duty to aid it: if it succeeds, well and good: if it does not succeed, I don't think we can be accused of wasting our money." At the end of their second year, the Board found success in every quarter, except this one: and he had dwelt on this matter because he had heard that some people had said the Board had failed in its objects. He trusted that all those now present would consider that the Board had not failed in its objects, and that the establishment of a new school, and the formation of three boarding-schools, when put into the other scale, would outweigh the closing of the day school at Fort George. (Applause.) Now, there was another point on which he would touch, and that was, that the Board by its name being the Diocesan Board of Education, was naturally looked upon as a Board established and chiefly maintained by members of the Church of England. The Bishop of the Church of England in this Presidency was president of the Board, and he (the Chairman) believed that all the members were members of the Church of England, and such being the case, it was thought essential that the education in the schools to which the Board made grants should be mainly a religious education. But at the same time the Board looked at the state of opinions at the present day, when there were unhappily so many divisions amongst the Christians of this country; and while feeling that the education imparted in its schools should be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, it had also by its rules stated that those parents who were not members of that Church, might, if they chose, obtain for their children all the benefits of the education with the exception of that particular portion. Now, he did not think that, in coming to this decision, the Board could be said to be guilty in any way of indifference to religion. (Applause.) It had been said that it was so, but he maintained that in this vast country the Board could not have done anything else than it had done,—namely, afford room for freedom of religious opinions amongst those persons for the education of whose children the Board was established. (Applause.) He therefore trusted that when their report went forth to the public, people would rally round them, and that at the end of another year they would find that their receipts were not less but much larger. The Board asked the public with confidence to give them their funds,—to give liberally,—and they would make the best expenditure of those funds that they could. By their rules they trusted that they could steer clear of frittering away any of the money given to them, and they pointed to their report for the past year, and said—" We have done we trust some good, we have done a good deal towards the spread of education in the Bombay Presidency, and we now tell you that you have strengthened us so far that our hands want more means, that is, more money, to enable us to do all that we feel we might do; and we trust that when you read our present report you will acknowledge what we have done and aid us liberally in doing more in the future." (Applause.)

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 10TH FEBRUARY.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News of Feb. 10.)

The Princess Royal of Prussia has given birth to a prince.

Prince Leopold has been dangerously ill from accidental hæmorrhage, but is now better.

The Earl of Derby will be unable from weakness to attend the meeting of Parliament on February 13.

The Earl of Mayo is spoken of for the Governor-Generalship of India, in succession to Sir John Lawrence.

Mr. Bonamy Price has been elected to the Oxford professorship of Political Economy by a great majority over Mr. Thorold Rogers.

Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, has resigned.. His successor is not yet appointed Mr. Thornton has been cordially received by President Johnson at Washington.

Sir C. J. Selwyn has been appointed Lord Justice, in room of Sir J. Rolt. Mr. Brett, M. P. for Helston, is the new Solicitor-General.

Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Cleasby, Q.C., are the candidates for the representation of Cambridge University in the room of Sir C. J. Selwyn. A sharp contest is expected.

Mr. Bright has been delivering moderate political speeches at Birmingham.

Mr. Gladstone has delivered a lecture on the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

A compromise has been effected in the case in which Lord Willoughby D'Eresby was the defendant.

The Edinburgh reformers demand 15 additional members for Scotland; warm debates are expected on the question whether the addition shall be made to the present number of the House of Commons, or taken from the small English boroughs.

A new Ministry has been formed in Greece, and the Chambers have been dissolved.

Count Bismarck has obtained a lengthened leave of absence from his official duties.

Additional Fenian arrests have been made in Ireland.

An influential meeting has been held in Dublin with the object of inducing the Government to purchase the Irish Railways.

The Irish Protestants have held a great meeting in Dublin in defence of the Established Church.

The great horse dinner has come off. Three horses were eaten, of the ages of 4, 20, and 22 years, and pronounced excellent.

The Marquis of Lorn is the only candidate for Argyleshire.

Mr. Miles is the only candidate for Bristol in room of Sir Morton Peto.

Cambridge has again challenged Oxford for the University Boat race.

The Earl of Jersey has retired from the turf. His stud was sold this day at Tattersall's.

Sir David Brewster is seriously ill.

The eruptions of Vesuvius continue, and are rather increasing in intensity. The landslip near Naples caused some loss of life. Russia is about to open a Panslavist University in Warsaw.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE LATE RISE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

(From the Home News.)

FEB. 7.—The cotton market was quiet in the early part of the week, and prices of some descriptions were barely supported; but yesterday and again to-day the demand has been very active, particularly from the trade, with a comparatively limited supply, and the week closes with great firmness, and generally an upward tendency. For Sea Island there has been an active inquiry, and holders of the medium and lower grades have supplied the market sparingly; prices, consequently, of these qualities 1d. per lb. dearer. American continues in extensive demand, and after some weakness in prices in the beginning of the week is again very firm, and fully supports the quotations of last week. For future delivery prices, after receding ¼d. per lb., have also fully recovered. New York advices to the 7th Feb. quote Middling at 19½c., costing to sell in Liverpool 8¾d. per sailing vessel, 9¼d. per steamer. There continues to be an active inquiry for Brazil, which in some cases is ¼d. per lb. dearer. There has been a brisk demand for Egyptian, and an extensive business done at fully ¼d. per lb. advance. The demand for East India has been large throughout the week, and as the stock diminishes rapidly buyers have difficulty in supplying themselves at the quotations, which show an average advance of ¾d. to ⅞d. on Surat and Madras, and ¼d. to ⅜d. on Scinde and Bengal, the latter being especially scarce. The sales of the week amount to 105,210 bales, including 9,280, on speculation, and 18,070 declared for export, leaving 77,860 bales to the trade.

ESTIMATED STOCKS.	This day.	Same time 1867.
American	bales 134,290	235,070
Brazil	,, 52,720	54,080
Egyptian, &c.	,, 41,510	60,080
West India, &c.	,, 4,080	9,080
East India	,, 105,600	210,720
China	,, 1,050	1,740
Total	340,150	570,770

FEB. 8.—The market still continues very strong, and Surats have advanced fully ¼d. while other descriptions, though not quotably dearer, are decidedly more difficult to buy. To arrive.—American, basis of middling.—From Savannah, ship named and at sea, 7¾d. at sea, good ordinary, 7¾d.; low middling, 7¾d.; Mobielle, at sea, middling 8d.; good ordinary, 7¾d. ship named, 7¾d.; ordinary, 7¾d.; New Orleans, ship named, shipping or shipped, and February shipment, 8d.; ship named 8¼d. Paraiba.—First, ship named 8d Dharwar.—Fair merchants, ship named, 6¾d. and 6⅞d. Comrawuttee.—Fair new merchants, ship named, 6¾d. and 6⅞. February March shipment, 6¾d. Comptie, fair merchants, ship named and sailed, 6¾d.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS MARKET.

FEB. 7.—The strong and active market at Liverpool, which impels the manufacturer to advance his quotations for cloth, is checking operations, but the yarn-market is tolerably active, and spinners are more successful that manufacturers in obtaining higher prices. For shipping yarns a good deal of business has been done at extreme rates. The demand is almost general for export mark.

There is also a fair home demand, though from the face that buyers and sellers have done a good deal of business during some weeks past, there has not been a large trade to-day. The price of these yarns has again advanced, and buyers report that in some cases they have found the market ½d. to ¾d. per lb. dearer than last week. The leading sellers of cloth say they cannot find that buyers are willing to respond to this upward movement. Manufacturers have to pay the increased cost of yarn, and put up their own rates to cover it, but they have not been able to get India and China merchants willing to give prices which will enable them to book new contracts under the altered conditions of the yarn and cotton-market. To-day sellers have generally advanced the rates for shirtings and other fabrics suited to India, and the market closes steady, manufacturers being well under engagement, but with a very restricted business. Domestics, T-cloths, and other goods for the home trade, which have not advanced in price to the extent of shirtings, but are still somewhat dearer, have been rather in better request. Printing cloths are still in demand, and sales have been effected to-day at a moderate advance in price.

The Manchester correspondent of the 'Times,' writing on Feb. 8, thus refers to the cotton goods market:—

Every one deprecates the wild excitement and speculation which has gone on in Liverpool, by which the price of the raw material of our manufactures and the manufactured goods themselves has been forced up till business is nearly impossible to any sane and prudent man, but there appears to be no practical remedy. Week after week the return of cotton purchased by the trade has been more than double the possible consumption, and high prices, unless we had a double supply of cotton, must be forced up by such a policy. Our spinners and manufacturers, instead of supplying themselves, as they did last year, from week to week, go into the market when they have taken a contract which will keep their mill going for a month to buy cotton to cover the contract in order to secure themselves as far as possible from loss and bring about the very evil by individual action which as a whole all of them deprecate. Prices, which had gone up a penny per lb. last week from the lowest point touched in January, owing to this policy have further advanced since Tuesday as much as ¼d. to ½d. per lb. To a great extent this checks business, and buyers of shirtings, T-cloths, mulls and jacconets for the Eastern markets have operated only to a very limited amount. Manufacturers of these goods, however, have unfinished contracts, and must supply themselves with yarn, and consequently there is a moderately steady demand for spinnings.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864 of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,800,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £5,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MUELER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay. 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. RALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11¾ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 3/8 ,,
3	do.	1/11 5/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11 ¼ ,,
1	do.	1/11 3/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 1/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 1/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4 ,,
Do.	12	do. 5 ,,

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 6th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	2/0	1s. 11 1/3d. per Rupee
,, 4	do.	..... 1s. 11 5/8d. ,,
,, 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
,, 2	do.	..... 1s. 11 1-4d. ,,
,, 1	do.	..... 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
,, On demand		..... 1s. 11 1-8d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	.....
On Ireland	do.	.....

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,, on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	do.	do. 6 per cent.
6	do.	do. 5 ,,
3	do.	do. 4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee,
4 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
3 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 ¼d. ,,
2 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
1 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1-8d. ,,
On demand	,, ,,	at 1s. 11d. ,,

On Demand (Head Office)..... at 1s. 11d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per Cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 12 per dozen.
2, RampartRow. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

			Per dozen.
CLARET.	Medoc	7–8	Pints,
	do.	12	,, Quarts.
	St. Laurent	18	,, ,,
	Chateau Beltasse	0	,, ,,
	Do.	25	,, ,,
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	29	,, ,,
COGNAC.	1st quality	35	,, ,,
	2nd ,,	25	,, ,,

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	SCHWARZBERG	30	,, ,,
	IMPERIAL	16	,, Pints.
		32	,, Quarts.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	17	,, Pints.
		35	,, Quarts.
	MOSELLE	24	,, ,,
		13	,, Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG	33	,, Quarts.
		17-8	Pints.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Secret Suffering Overcome.—Many maladies exist which the patient resolutely resolves to bear in silence rather than expose the infirmity to the dearest friend. No application can compare with Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment for the relief from pain and curative results it gives in piles, fistulas, and kindred plaguing complaints. A former martyr writes thus—"I suffered under a very severe attack of piles for upwards of six months. During that period I paid more than ten pounds to doctors, without deriving the slightest benefit from their advice, when I determined to use your medicines in place of their prescriptions. A very moderate supply of your peerless Ointment and Pills sufficed to cure me thoroughly."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power PortableSTEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to
2, RampartRow. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of specially selected CHINA TEAS:—
HYSON, ORANGE PEOKE.
SOUCHONG, SOUCHONG & HYSON.
SOUCHONG & PEKOE.
of the usual superior flavours.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest BreakfastSoughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—One pair of Horizontal High and low pressure condensing Steam Engines of 200 nominal horse power. To work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinder 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spur fly wheel 24 feet in diameter, these engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One Cylindrical two flued steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job, with ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per sq. inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Belt Pulleys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 300 assorted patent Lubricators, 321 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1¼ inch do, and 251 feet of 2 inch do—250 feet of inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1¼ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Fort,
or to ALEXANDER COLVILLE, Superintendent Engineer Colaba Press Co., Lower Colaba.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
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BOMBAY.

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NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not excepted for these applications on any but *Cash terms*, A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

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PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, cardprinting, &c. &c.

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NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Stock and Trot So-ciety, Esplanade.

CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.

The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Erwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Falkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on applicatin.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICES.

RANSOMES & SIMS, IPSWICH AND LONDON.

HAVE been AWARDED the HIGHEST HONOURS conferred on any British or foreign manufacturer of Agricultural Machinery.

AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, PARIS, 1867.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, the only Grand Prize conferred upon any exhibitor of Portable Steam Engines and Thrashing Machines.

At the Great International Competitive Trials of Implements at Paris, the following Prizes were awarded to Ransomes & Sims:—

The First Prize for Best Portable Engine.
The First Prize for Best Steam Thrashing Machine.
Two First Prizes for Ploughs.
Four First Prizes, and Six Second Prizes for Ploughs; Horse Hoes, Chaff Cutters, and Mills.

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July 1867:—

The First Prize for Steam Thrashing Machine (Single Blast).
The Prize of £15 for Portable Steam Engine.
Catalogues and Drawings gratis on application.

RANSOMES & SIMS, IPSWICH AND LONDON.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patock
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers'

} Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Factory for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country for their moderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and Establishment unrivalled, both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS

(MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—	Cash on delivery.	Credit
MACDOUGALL'S POULTS PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0 0	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1 lb., each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each	0 12	1 0
,, ,, ,, per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1 8	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1 12	2 0
White quality ,, per lb.,	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath soap in Skin or Bar of about 4 lbs.	1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure and destruction of &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHO